sealed with Customs seals and ascertain that the TIR plates are properly affixed and sealed. (See §18.4a.) In the case of heavy or bulky goods moving under cover of a TIR carnet, the port director shall cause a Customs seal or label, as appropriate, to be affixed. He shall also remove two vouchers from the carnet, execute the appropriate counterfoils, and return the carnet to the carrier or agent to accompany the merchandise.

[T.D. 71-70, 36 FR 4489, Mar. 6, 1971]

§18.43 Indirect exportation.

- (a) When merchandise is to move from one U.S. port to another for actual exportation at the second port, any export declarations required to be validated shall be filed in accordance with the port of origin procedure described in the applicable regulations of the Bureau of the Census and of the Office of Export Control.
- (b) The port director shall follow the procedure provided in §18.42 in respect to examination of the merchandise, supervision of loading, sealing or labeling, and affixing of TIR plates. He shall remove one voucher from the carnet, execute the appropriate counterfoil, and return the carnet to the carrier or agent to accompany the container or road vehicle to the port of actual exportation.
- (c) At the port of actual exportation, the carnet and the container (or heavy or bulky goods) or road vehicle shall be presented to the port director who shall verify that seals or labels are intact and that there is no evidence of tampering. After verification, the port director shall remove the appropriate voucher from the carnet, execute the counterfoil, and return the carnet to the carrier or agent.

[T.D. 71-70, 36 FR 4489, Mar. 6, 1971]

§18.44 Abandonment of exportation.

In the event that exportation is abandoned at any time after merchandise has been placed under cover of a TIR carnet, the carrier or agent shall deliver the carnet to the nearest customs office or to the Customs office at the port of origin for cancellation (see §114.26(c) of this chapter). When the carnet has been canceled, the carrier or

agent may remove Customs seals or labels and unload the container (or heavy or bulky goods) or road vehicle without customs supervision.

[T.D. 71-70, 36 FR 4489, Mar. 6, 1971]

§ 18.45 Supervision of exportation.

The provisions of §§18.41 through 18.44 do not require the director of the port of actual exportation to verify that merchandise moving under cover of a TIR carnet is loaded on board the exporting carrier.

[T.D. 71-70, 36 FR 4489, Mar. 6, 1971]

PART 19—CUSTOMS WAREHOUSES, CONTAINER STATIONS AND CONTROL OF MERCHANDISE THEREIN

Sec.

19.1 Classes of customs warehouses.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 19.2 Applications to bond.
- 19.3 Bonded warehouses; alterations; relocation; suspensions; discontinuance.
- 19.4 CBP and proprietor responsibility and supervision over warehouses.
- 19.5 [Reserved]
- 19.6 Deposits, withdrawals, blanket permits to withdraw and sealing requirements.
- 19.7 Expenses of labor and storage.
- 19.8 Examination of goods by importer; sampling; repacking; examination of merchandise by prospective purchasers.
- 19.9 General order, abandoned, and seized merchandise.
- 19.10 Examination packages.

 $\begin{array}{c} {\bf MANIPULATION~IN~BONDED~WAREHOUSES~AND} \\ {\bf ELSEWHERE} \end{array}$

19.11 Manipulation in bonded warehouses and elsewhere.

ACCOUNTS

19.12 Inventory control and recordkeeping

MANUFACTURING WAREHOUSES

- 19.13 Requirements for establishment of warehouse.
- 19.13a Recordkeeping requirements.
- 19.14 Materials for use in manufacturing warehouse.
- 19.15 Withdrawal for exportation of articles manufactured in bond; waste or byproducts for consumption.
- 19.16 [Reserved]